/190 cont./

511 Nevertheless, ingenuity and mutual helpfulness make up for
207 the poverty of the equipment, and if one comes across well over 10% of owners of radio sets, it is because in a number of cases the owner attaches his radio to the current which comes into the house of his immediate -- or distant -- neighbor.

369 A very serious inconvenience, as much from the point of
514 view of hygiene as from the point of view of comfort, results from the total absence of sanitary equipment. Without doubt, an enclosure on the parcel has its particular spot, but this little corner cannot serve everyone, and for those who are on the edge of the agglomeration it is the bush which serves as a comfort station; for the others whose parcel is located far from the outskirts it is the vacant land within Pikine. This state of affairs is unfortunate for many reasons: first of all, for a good many inhabitants it is a veritable expedition, in a word, to go to the toilet; one can imagine what this means for the old people or for the sick. Besides, it is unhealthy, and to get an idea of this it will suffice to go out one winter evening after a tornado and breathe this nauseous odor which the wind blows from the vacant land over the rest of the agglomeration (1).

[515] [653]

1. At the beginning of 1961 the public authorities undertook the construction of several groups of "showers" in 12 places. One can only wish for the extension of the anticipated program and its rapid completion.

511 In the districts, while all are not the owners of a
364 septic tank, the situation is better. Only 12% of the homes
354 are counted as not having either water, electricity, or w.c.,
312 12% have electricity in addition to w.c. without a water line in the concession, 21% have water and electricity, and the remainder, some 34%, have complete modern equipment.

[331] It should also be noted that the Office de l'Habitat no longer builds structures without a septic tank in its subdivisions.

/37 cont./ S

This is the most common preparation, but the native cuisine 262
is acquainted with a host of others. The couscous is light,
refreshing, and very nourishing.

S
Millet is also given to horses. Basi is used the most in this 231
[redacted] souna gives them more vigor, although heating them
up more.

S
W
The Africans, by making millet germinate and putting it in 273
water to boil for several days, obtain a kind of invigorating beer
(pouh in Wolof), but one which, if taken in great quantities, produces
a very heavy drunkenness. Millet, just like maize, fattens animals S 231
quickly, especially poultry.

Sorghum is a plant widely cultivated in Senegal. It is neces- S 243
sary to accustom the Senegalese farmer as rapidly as possible to
replacing the ordinary variety by that of the sweet sorghum, that
is, the saccharatum variety, which would have the advantage of
giving sugar and grain. This saccharatum variety is utilized a
great deal in the United States for the production of sugar. Then S
a sugar refinery could be created, which would be one more [133]
source of wealth for this country, wealth all the more appreciable [263]
because the African is fond of delicacies and a great consumer of [272]
sugar (mint tea, Moorish coffee, and infusions).

Rice. It is cultivated in Senegal in damp places, on the
edges of marigots /watercourses/, in Sine, in Casamance, and
at the mouth of the river (Richard-Toll, etc.). A large number
of varieties is known, some of which grow in relatively dry and
high places; black rice is one of them.

The African rice is Oryza glaberrima, but wild rice grows by S
itself; this is Oryza latifolia (punctata and sylvestris). The native [137]
rice is much more in demand by the Africans and often even by S 262
the Europeans than foreign rice. African cooks excel in preparing
rice in all kinds of ways.

Rice is emollient, soothing, very nourishing, and not at all S
binding or constipating as is sometimes thought. It also gives a 273
beer by fermentation. Rice water renders great service in 757
dysentery, as a beverage, and for bathing. Rice water is also a [272]
cooling drink for feverish and inflammatory ailments. Finally, [515]
rice powder is useful as an absorbent for skin diseases.